CHRISTIAN LITERATURE.

HOW TO ARM AGAINST THE INFIDEL.

ANNIVERSARY SERMON OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY BY THE REV. DR. J. L. WITHROW.

The American Tract Society's fifty-ninth annivereary was commemorated in a sermon by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Withrow, of Boston, at the Calvary Baptist Church last evening. The Rev. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime presided and offered prayer. On the platform were also the pastor of the church, the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, and the secretary of the Tract Society, the Rev. George L. Shearer. There was a large audience in the church, and the sermon was listened to with deep attention. Dr. Withrow took for his text Ist Timothy, iv. 13: "Give attendance to reading." The following are the most salient points of the sermon:

THE SERMON. As to reading in general it might be thought a waste As to reading in general results for the same when of words to urge it. For is not ours the age when everybody reads! It is begun early in life. The miss and the master devour books as they do candy. Almost the poorest families have a library. The growth of libraries surpasses appreciation. Whatever Solomon saw in his day to justify the remark: "Of making boexs there is no end," we do not know, for at most the tablets from the rains of Nineveh count but a few thousand of such works as we call books. And when the famed library of Alexandria is estalogued after our modern methods about 50,000 volumes is all it had. Now single libraries bear millions on their chelves. America was two and three-quarter centuries old-before it had thirty recognized libraries in all the land. But beginning at the incoming of this peerloss contury of human progress, has anything increased as the making of books? In the vear that we celebrated the centennial of our National independence we counted 2.240 public collections. Departments of knowledge, which thit this century had scarce a recognition beyond a narrow circle of educated people, in high places, have been opened to the least distinguished of society. When it has come to this that a copy of the most valuable book which the eye of man ever fell upon can be bought in good shape for twenty-five cents, the tartif may be said to be entirely off the commerce of intelligence. Free trade is established in the world of thought.

WHY BOOKS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED. the poorest families have a library. The growth of libra-

WHY BOOKS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED. As to the reasons why we should give so much attention to books: There is so much to be had for so little. It is scant knowledge which is attainable by the cars only. Until in modern times the blind were given the page of raised letters, on which their swift-moving fingers serve for eyes; it was but a pitifully slight attainment which the brightest minded of them could make. We think that by travelling one can learn more than by thumbing swiftest progress of travelling requires seventy-five days to circumnavigate the globe. But with map, history and biography we can belt it in an hour. We enter without guide or letter of instruction the crypts of the past and the courts of the present. Without embarraasment we ask old philosophers their their opinions and new lights for their latest ideas.

This, too, is true, that truth is cheaper than error, as found in the types to-day. You may have heard the statement made by some good man that error and get the best of us because their scattered broadcast at the lowest cost. It seems to me the very opposite is strue. For \$100 one may carry away from the American Tract Society's rooms a library that will beautify any parlor, a collection that will cover every great subject of current inquiry and everlasting interest. For an hyperbole to describe cheapness we say, "cheap as dirt." But good books are very much cheaper than dirt. For if you take the price of a few square feet of earth in this city, which may be yielding neither bread nor interest, it will buy books enough to make an armory of truth against which not a single prevalent and pestilent error can stand. And can anything equal the multiplication of these low-priced goods of highest quality! Good books do not die. Fure publications belong to the surrival of the littest. Can any one ever give such a bite of the bread of life as is offered every mouth in the dear old American Messenger? How many publications of various sorts which have been started in the service of error within the forty-four years since the American Messenger began to count its volumes new survive! The fact seems to be that excepting such publications as the unterly perfulious. "Age of Reason" and the rattling ribaidries of the champion blasphemer there are not enough readers found to support publishers in furnishing linited views to the public. to me the very opposite MODERN FACILITIES FOR READING.

Reading is made more and more readable, and especially reading of the best kind. Those who had a taste for philosophy in the days of Plato, for poetry in the days of Chaucer, for histery in the days of Gibbon, for natural science in the days of Richelieu, for metaphysics in the time of Locke, for sacred learning in the ages when monasteries had all the books and students-at what trouble every learner of old times was to obtain intelligence. By contrast, how accessible is every kind of knowledge now. trast, how necessible is every kind of knowledge now. Have we not a primer series in about every department of even the most abstruse of learning? We sometimes speak despondingly of what has been written by advocates of materialistic evolution, by preachers of hopeless possimism, by believers in the absurdities of agnostic knownothingism, and by all the drifting doubters who love darkness rather than light. We do so unwisely. It is safe to say: "They that he for us are more than they that be against us." Truth in all accurations is in a more readable and accessible conditions. is shamed of unbelief in God and His paviaence, presence and grace. What is needed to be read to make a man "wise unto salvation" is made readable to-day as it never was. For a single cent you can buy a little publication of the American Tract Society which any one, who can read a child's primer, may go over in a tew minutes. And that one cent tract does as completely quench all the arruments against the docurine of miracles which have been written from the days of David Hume and this hour, as you would quench the gaslight by turning the button under the burner.

But the perplexity may be with some one, not so much how can I obtain reading, as what to read. The very abundance bewilders. One should read no more than he takes time to meditate. A paragraph or a page massileated and digested toof more service than a whole volume awallowed whole. To get one single truth so at one's

cated and digested is of more service than a whole vol-ume swallowed whole. To get one single truth so at one's service as to handle it skilluily, as bavid did his sling and stone, is more effective than the apparel of Saul's armor. There is such a dinc as knowing too many things a little and nothing thoroughly. The most voraclous reader i ever had for an ac-quaintance seemed ever as unable to serve it out as an artist is to sing after indulging in an ample dinner. What-ever the reputation of Raiph Waldo Emerson is worth in literature he carned it not in reading much, but in read-ing well.

ing well.

Is not the rule a good one that, only as much reading is really useful as one thinks over. Take any department in the upper rank of knowledge. Say it is Christian evidence. With little trouble a single book or two can be found which, if it be mastered, will make one confident to boldness, concerning the reasons for his faith. What is it that makes the reating sceptic, who is ever in the shop, store, office, bank or boarding house, more than a match for the average church member? Here lies his strength, that buying a book or two and reading them through and through, and thoroughly mastering the infined objections against Christianity, he has a few things at his finger ends which he used for all they are worth in frightening a poorly informed Christian out of his faith. When will Christians learn the same style of warfare?

It is the only system of factics which can ever be akilistic of any science. But it all that concerns the chiefest facts of human knowledge, the way-faring man need not err in them if he be equipped with a few completely worked out answers to the vexing questions which the world, the flesh and the devil persist in propounding. ell. of the rule a good one that, only as much reading is

NO NEED OF CHRISTIAN FEARS. It seems no less than an unpardonable concession to admit that everything in this world is uncertain and unstable, and that the least stability and certainty are found in the realm of religion and requirements of faith. What right or reason is there in calling Christians to a constant reexamination of their grounds of confidence in the great writers of the Gospel * Because, in the geology of yesterday is discarded to-day, and the laws of nature, in the processions of the planets and in the production of life on the earth are so much better understood now than Arabian astronomers or Egyptian botanists understood them !

Arabian astronomers or Egyptian botanists understood them?

When the still young science of geology shall have passed through as many seven times heated furnaces of conflet in opposing schools as the great fundamental facts of the Holy Book of God have done, we may expect it will have recorded some things as actived, while sun and moon endure. We bear with extending patience, but with little composure, the show of alarm which appears again and again in Christian circles when some audactous doubter publishes a book which proclaims disproof of a fundamental of our obsistant faith. Some account of a successful experiment in spontaneous generation it may be; some last link in the chain of species which is to account for a creation without a creator. That God may have given a whirt to the original cosmic matter and since then has nothing to do with the world but simply sits in placed repose upon the outermost confines, letting a nondescript known as Evolution work out these terrestrial results.

As often as from any quarter there arises a siress of

ting a nondescript known as Evolution work out these terrestrial results.

As often as from any quarter there arises a stress of trial to our blood-bought Bible beliefs, it should be said to our fears, as the Master once said, "Do ye not remember?" Do you not remember how many Goliaths have come out to fight one David, and how every one of them has failen and been hewn with his own sword!

It was typical of David that he used the giant's own sword to cut his head off, for ever since similar consequences have come in the conflicts between the faithful and those who have arrayed themselves against the Israel of tind.

God. There is a basis for our belief in the Divine authority of There is a basis for our belief in the Divine authority of revelation, for undisturbed trust in the Trinity of God. Nothing can shake us if we but fortify our minds and saturate our souls with these truths. These are the treasures which being served to us in readable books at is our wisdom to know. There are many scatterbrain opinions, beardiess conceits and callow criticisms of things sacred which it is wise not to read. We do not need a sceptic's opinions to assist our aspirations upward. He advertises you at once of a preference for the present, the unsterial, the temporal. But within us beat pulses which shall never die. For us the temporal is but a clock-tick. What we should eagerly seek is light ahead. Read as certained truths. Ponder books which are from yens consecuted to constructive faith, and as you read wold the company and converse of any seductive apositio of loose views of marriage and home. Do not allow them to place on your table any book unless it to published to buttress, or to beautify the faith of the

Apostles and Prophets. Read for the sake age.

In the name of the deepest peace and eternal welfare should not a parent have for his most familiar subjects of conversation such knowledge of the highest, holiest and the hereafter as well animate in the mind of youth a reverence for God and a love for our holy religion? Is family government becoming feeble? Is the French disease of domest! corruption sickening our more sacred fane, the family!

It will do it more unless there shall come on us a holy nurroos to nurify our homes by raising the quality of the

fane, the family!

It will do it more unless there shall come on us a holy purpose to purify our homes by raising the quality of the reading we do there above the merely professional, above the evanescently fashionable, above the uterly ephemera up to that high order an which what is real shall sweetly allure to brighter worlds, by making sin of every gilded and grosser sort abominable in this.

THE ETHICAL SOCIETY OF THE FUTURE. FELIX ADLER'S SUGGESTIONS AS TO ITS CONSTI-

Felix Adler's discourse at Chickering Hall vesterday morning was commemorative of the eighth anniversary of the formation of the Society for Ethical Culture. He reviewed the work of the society for the past year, the prominent events of the year and the lessons derived from them, and sketched what he would have the society aim at in future. Referring to the dis-cussion of the tenement-house question he said:

It is now to be hoped that that discussion will bear p-nament fruit. I am assured on good authority that t-ill approving a commission to inquire into the condition of tenement-houses in New-York is likely to receive the lovernor's signature during the coming week, and a bu-Governor's signature during the coming week, a ness company has been formed for the purpose ing improved tenement-houses for the poor.

Speaking of the future of the society he said: The organization of our society must become a different one from what it is. The idea of our religion, in contrast with the old idea, is republican rather than monarchical, and so our society must become more republican than it is.

Mr. Adler then described at length a plan for the organization of the ethical society of the future, to be moulded upon the same pattern as the associations for th sivancement of science in England and the United States. He would have the members of the ethical society divided into different sections, according to the calling which each followed, thus forming a mechanics' section, manufacturers' section, lawyers' section, artists' section, etc. Speaking of the work to be done by the different

sections, he said:

The application of morality to business is of the utmost importance to this society. What we need more than charty is to implant ethical culture in your downtown offices. Let it become known that the members of an ethical society not only shun the ordinary frauds which every decent man shuns; not only is not guilty of fraudulent bankruptes and downright cheating, but that a member of an ethical society, by virtue of his ethical principles, is a man of the strictest integrity, who governs his actions by the most exalted principles of honor. Virtue must not be a holiday recreation.

BAPTISM IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

MR BEECHER ON THE SIGNIFICANCE AND VALUE OF THE RITE.

Mr. Beecher was in an excellent mood yesterday morning in Plymouth Church, and preached with all his old-time power and vigor. The annual May baptism of infants took place, Mr. Beecher regarding it as unsafe to bring babes out for baptism in the winter months. The great audience occupled every seat in the church, and at times applaus broke out spontaneously at Mr. Beecher's stirring words.

This ty-three children, most of them babes in arms, were brought into the church, and filled, with their parents and friends, the entire space between the news and the pulpit. As they were brought in Mr. Beecher gazed with dismay at the gathering throng and finally said: "Are there any more?" He then baptized one after the other; only one cried, while several pratted merrily and stretched their chubby fingers toward the flowers on the piatform.

stretched their chubby ingers toward the flowers on the platform.

After the little ones had been carried out Mr. Beecher said that the ceremony was not designed to take away original sin as in some churches, nor was it because of any efficacy in itself that he performed it. It was not taught or enjelned in the New Festament. But as the custom existed it was commemorated in Plymouth Church as a dedication of the children by the parents in public to signify that they would bring them up in the number and admonithen of the Lord. The parents made a covenant for the children and if they ratified it when they grew up, well and good; but if they then wished its repetition, or desired to be immersed, the wish was respected. Baptism had an effect on the parents and from them was reflected on the children. It was a pleasing sight to see thirty-three children thus brought into church. No bank of flowers bloomed anywhere one half so beautiful. Only one or two cried, and it was very uncertain what they cried for, whether a cramp or a pin. [Laughter].

LIJES WHICH ARE NOT WORTH LIVING.

LIVES WHICH ARE NOT WORTH LIVING.

The Rev. Mr. Talmage said yesterday in his sermon: "It all depends on what kind of life you live, whether it is worth living. A life of mere money-getting is always a failure. You never get as much as you wan There isn't a seissors-grinder so anxious to make meney as these men who year after year keep piling it up. You ought to see them jump when the fire bell rings, their excitement when the Marine Bank explodes, and their disease of accumulation eats into their hearts, lungs. spleen and bones. If some Christian chemist was to analyze these financial behemoths he would find so so much lead, so much coal and so much tron only. a kind of life is not worth living. There is too much a kind of life is not worth living. There is too much carthquake and too much acoupy in it. The two most miserable men in the country for the next six months will be the candidates for the Presidency. Two reservoirs of abuse, distribe and maiediction are filling up for them, gallon on gallon, hogshead on hogshead, and about midsammer two hoses will be fixed to each, and play upon the candidates, and they'll have to stand it—he rolled in it, till they're choked, submerged and strangulated, and at every sign of consciousness they'll be barked at by every political bound on both sides of the continent. Yet hundreds are anxious for this life, and thousands are helping them toward it. It

A SERMON BY JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE.

The Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke, of the Church of the Disciples, Boston, exchanged pulpits yes-tering with the Rev. Robert Collyer, of the Church of the Messiah, in this city. Dr. Clarke's morning sermon was on the subject : "The sin that besets us." ther things he said: "The saint has his peculiar tempt ations no less than the sinner. Every good quality a man has will run into a fault unless balanced by some antago has will run into a fault unless balanced by some antiago-nist quality. It may be said that one can not be too con-scientious. That is true. But one can have too scrupulous a conscience or an unedu-cated one, such as Paul had when he thought he ought to persecute the Christians. But as we all have some beset-ting sin, we also all have some goodness which is ready to help us, and by encouraging the good side of our life re conquer the evil. Another great and blessed help is we conquer the evil. Another great and biessed help is the companionship of good people, of those who are better than ourselves, who are going in the right way. The real object of the Christian Church isto give as good company. Many people try to get into good society and strain every nerve to better their social standing; but the best society in the world is where good people unite for a good object. Let us surround correlves with good companionship, good work, good books, for these strengthen and encourage the best part of us. But, above all, let us lift up our bearts every day to the Power who is ever waiting to be gracious to us. By surrounding ourselves with human and superhuman help we shall be able to meet the exigencies of life."

IN AID OF ST. JOHNLAND.

A service was held yesterday evening in the Church of the Incarnation, in aid of the Society of St. Johnland, founded in 1870 by the late venerated Dr. Muhlenberg. Four clergymen assisted, the Rev. Messrs. E. W. Donald, Cornelius B. Smith, Charles C. Tiffany and Arthur Brooks. Mr. Brooks gave some account of the pecuniary standing of the insti tution. He said that as its endowment was totally insufficient for the work it was doing, it naturally fell into dobt. It owed, at the date of the last report, \$15,000; but this was nearly wiped out by a bequest that fell in. The \$3,000 of debt that remained had been completely extinguished by a collection made among friends, and the object of the collection was to aid in increasing the en-

object of the collection was to aid in increasing the endowment so that the institution should not be constantly
falling into debt. Its unavoidable necessary expenditure
was just \$1,600 more than its income. There was no way
in which the expenditure could be reduced, and the only
thing to be done was to increase the income.

The Rev. Cornelius R. Smith spoke of st. Johnland as a
shelter for oid men. He described the pitcous life of an
old man in the city without friends or relatives; without
means; without the resources of intellectuality, giving to
the needlest wretch a kingdom within himself. Then he
showed the same man in St. Johnland, sleeping well, eating well, smoking playing such games as old age loves
with other old men; musing upon the great expanse of
sky, watching the hirds fullering from bough to bough of
the grand old trees; standing upon the clufts overlooking
the Sound and listening to the beating of the water
helow, pondering over the quiet grave of Dr. Muhlenberg
and learning the lesson of true religious feeling that made
him so glad to die.

Among those who passed the plates for the collection
was Bierstadt, the artist.

THE NEW RECTOR OF ST. IGNATIUS.

At the morning service yesterday in St. Ignatius Church in West Fortieth-st., the Rev. Arthur Ritchie said that the Jews were taught to regard the ordinances of their workship as figures of eternal verities. The philosophic mind can see," said he, "in the circumstances of every-day life wonderful principles of universal creation, deep truths lying hidden to the careless observer, but so easily unveiled by those who will seek for them; and in a yet wider sense than either of these the Christian soul may find in every circumstance of human life the plain setting forth of some eternal J.—Case on, No. 1231. No day calendar. cumstances of every-day life wonderful principles of

Apostles and Prophets. Read for the sake of final chartruth of God's kingdom. He may find not 'sermons in stones, and good in everything,' also that the commonest facts of this but world's life shadow forth things real and true belonging to the eternal life. What is sleep but the image of death; what is waking but the figure of the resurrection ! What is the voice of conscience but the figure of the judgment; what is the pure and innocent oy of little children but the figure of eaven; and what

is remorse but the plain counterpart of hell !" After the service Mr. Ritchie said to a TRIBUNE re-After the service Mr. Ritchie said to a TRIBUNE reporter: "I received last week a letter from Bishop McLaren, to whose diocese I belonged before I came here, in which he stated that he had written a letter to Bishop Henry C. Potter, and had sent to him my letters dismissary from his diocese. This action on his part removes all doubt about my being regularly installed as rector of St. Ignatius without opposition. I have not yet seen Bishop Potter, although I have called at his house several times. I am much plensed with my reception here, and also those with whom I am connected in the church, and I believe that there is good ground for belief that the future of St. Ignatius will be prosperous."

MONSIGNOR CAPEL AND A BISHOPRIC.

Monsignor Capel, at the Church of St. Agnes, in East Forty-third-st., last evening began conferences for men only, similar to these which he held in England. A large number of men were present and heard some

plain talk. Inquiry was made of Father Macdowall, the paster of St. Agnes, in regard to the offering of a bishopric in this country to Monsigner Capel.

"There's nothing in it," he said. "I think the report was sent out for a sensation."
"Would Monsigner Capel accept a bishopric if it were "Would Monsigner caper accept a component in the offered if "How could let It is the custom in America for a province that wants a bishop to send three names to Rome. The Propaganda selects one of them. This, so far as I know, has not been done."

SERMONS TO CORNELL STUDENTS.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ITHACA, May 11.-The Rev. Theodore T. Munger, of North Adams, Mass., preached before the students of Cornell University to-day. His morning sermon was on the story of Balaam and its lessons, and that of the afternoon on the beauty and comfort contained in the Twenty-Third Psalm. Both discourses were practical and were appreciated by the students. The rain prevented many persons from attending the ser-

A TALK WITH ZEBEHR ABOUT GORDON.

From a Cairo Letter in The Philadelphia Press. From a Cairo Letter in The Philadelphia Press.

"There is some talk of you being made leader of an expedition to rescue Gordon," I remarked; and Zebehr's eyes flashed as he listened.

"Yes," he said: "and I have seen a letter from Gordon, which the British agents here have suppressed, as they have most of his correspondence, in which he expresses the belief that I am now actually on my way. Poor fellow, I almost pity him."

offer. If I play second fiddle to no man!"

"But-"
"But-"
"But-"
"But but! but! No buta," cried Zebehr, now tremendously excited, "Before Allah I tell you I will never be Gordon's assistant! I will not be his coadjutor! I will have nothing to do with him!"

"Then there is no bope of you going to the Soudan!"
"Yes; there is more than hope. There is certainty that I will go. If I blow this whistle"—raising a gold and ivory whistle from his girdle—"within three minuets I will have at that door, armed and ready to march, an army strong enough to cut their way to Khartoum and back again. Oh, yes, I will go, but the Khedive must send me, not Gordon, and I, not Gordon, must be Governor-General of the Soudan. On those terms I will go, and I will enter Khartoum and rescue Gordon and send him home in safety, and I will take his place and accomplish what he has failed to do. Thus, and thus only, will I go to the Soudan. England must decide whether I am to go now and sive Gordon, or wait until he has failen and his force been massacred like that of Hicks."

The hast words spoken by Zebehr as I left his presence

The last words spoken by Zebehr as I left his presence were: "Sooner or later I shall return to the Sondan. Allah is creat!"

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Yesterday's edition of The Sunday Tribune contained a special cable letter from London, special dispatches and correspondence from all important dispatches and correspondence from all important news centres, further details of the Grant & Ward failure, special account of the failure of Senator Sabin's company, Mr. Evarts's views of Republican candidates and policy, musical, dramatic, art and social reviews of the week; review of Anna D. Hallowell's history of James and Lucretia Mott; letters from The Tribure's correspondent about the Boer envoys, their appearance and manners, and the result of their mission to England; letter from G. W. S. about Mr. Gladstone, ocean shipping, art and literature; letter from The Tribure's regular correspondent about the reception of Rudolph and Stephanic at Constantinople; Loudon Gossip; Broadway Note Book; letter from a special correspondent describing work in a Cour d'Alene mine; "A Potent Philter," continued; "Fourteen Years with Patti," a former companion's recollections, translated for The Tribure; John Paul on negro habits, superstitions and dialect; Washington letter about the drama in black and brown, and other entertainments; and many other features of interest, in addition to the full news of the day, of which a brief summary of leading topics is herewith given:

Fouriers—It has been decided to sendar rilef exeluded in their reports. The figures of the state-diabatic for a brine, the whole of this wock, which was scheduled for all restriction of only the first three days.

The exports of gold from this port last week amounted to \$51,778 only, and of that amount \$17,500 went to Central America. The total exports of gold from this port last week amounted to \$51,778 only, and of that amount \$17,500 went to Central America. The total exports of gold from this port last week amounted to \$51,778 only, and of that amount \$17,500 went to Central America. The total exports of gold from this port last week and the gain of it to the Banks of England and France have reversed the conditions of the money markets at the several important financeal centres. Money now is dear-represented to reception of Rudolph and Stephanic at news centres, further details of the Grant -&

summary of leading topics is herewith given:

FOURIGN.—It has been decided to send arclief expedition to Khartoum in July. — Daly, Egan and McDonnell, charged in Birmingham with treasou-felony, were committed for trial. — Prince Murat and Miss Deichingen were married in Praiss. — Giovanni Prati, an Italian noet, is dead. — Two children were imprisoned for contempt of court in County Tipperary.

Congress—in the Senate on Saturday Mr. Logan submitted a report relating to Paul Strobach, which is against Strobach's claim that he is still a United States Marshal. Visitors to the Naval Academy were appointed. — The House was not in session.

were appointed. — The House was not in session.

Domestic.—The Methodist General Conference in Philadelphia on Saturday discussed the subject of resident bishops in Europe, Asia and Africa. The Southern Baptist Convention adjourned in Baltimore. — Dr. Pitts, the obstinate witness in the more. — Dr. Pitts, the obstinate witness in the Copiah County case, ran away. — The Prince-ton College games took place. — The Northwestern Car Works in Minnesota were placed in the hands of a receiver. — B. R. Strang, a prominent politician of Pennsylvania, committed suicide.

Copies of the paper may still be obtained at the office of THE TRIBUNE or by mail. Price 3 cents.

HYGIENIC SEWER ARRANGEMENT,-In view of the proximity of gas mains to sewers, the plan has recently been devised; offinserting what is termed a hy gienic gas furnace in the manhoics. The gas is intro-duced into a little chamber, where it is mixed with a due proportion of air, and supplies some Bunsen burners; finnediately above the gas are some fireday plates which soon become heated, while above them are iron divisions. The heat naturally draws the air up from the sewer below; it thus passes through the Bunsen burners backward and forward over the freelay plates and Iron livisions, until at last it finds its exit in the ventilation hamber for manhole, and hence through the grate into he street. The furnace not only causes a strong current of air from the sewer, but, as it is capable of being heated a from 600° to 700° F., it should destroy all the germ lie that travels with the sewer gas.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY. SPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.-Adjourned April term, SEPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned April term, Van Vorst J.—Nos. 573, 549.

SUPREME COURT—GREUT—PART II.—Before Van Vorst, J.—Nos. 17124, 1759, 1895, 1750, 1794, 1895, 1644, 1694, 1757, 1443, 2733, 1864, 1476, 1877, 387, 1878, 1893, 2254, 2634, 1634, 1396, 2637, 1623, 1634, 1637, 1629, 2760.

SUPREME COURT—GREUT—PART III.—Before Lawrence, J.—Nos. 2739, 1529, 1634, 2664, 2660, 1617, 1314, 183, 487, 483, 1618, 493, 2803, 1971, 2164, 1269, 1269, 1268, 1264, 8203, 2704, 1738, 1763, 1364, 1765, 323.

SUPREMOR COURT—BEFORE RAIL TERM—Before Sedgwick, C. J.; Tara and Ingraham, JJ.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 114, 10, 27, 14, 19, 27, 45, 46.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Freedman, J.—Nos. 16, 15, 36, 3, 7, 14, 19, 27, 45, 46.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART II.—Before O'Gorman, J.—No. 672.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Before Daly, C. J.; Larre-COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Before THE MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, May 11-P. M. The events of last week which in financial and commercial circles overshadowed all others were the failures on Tuesday of the Marine Bank and Messrs. Grant & Ward. Subsequent disclosures of the magnitude of the firm's liabilities; of the con plicated relations existing between the bank and the firm; of the wholesale rehypothesation of securities for greater sums of money than the advances made upon them, and a little insight into the general character of the business in which the firm has been engaged, has given an importance to the failures, which at first was not suspected, and involves other interest to an extent that has materially dissurbed confidence and affected values. However, there have been no other failures as a result of these complications, and therefore at the end of the week there was an inclination to take a more hopeful view of the situation. A failure of some intportance-that of the Northwestern Car Company, of Sullwater, Minn, -was not known in the city, yes terday, and therefore the effect of it was not known, but probably it will have little influence upon our markets except as reflections of what may be resalts in the Western cities. The speculation in breadstuffs and provisions ruled weak, and for a cause the New-York failures were alleged; but a decline at Chicago of 3½ leents for wheat, of 5 cents for pork and 15 cents for lard, and an advance of ½ cent for corn for the week, following the large advance of the preceding two weeks do not show changes that reflect the results of a linancial scare. More probably the reason of the decline there was in the merits of the stuff, and the continued lack of foreign demand. The receipts of wheat at the Western points of accumulation were greater than for the preceding two weeks; of corn about the same and of cats nearly 30 per cent less. The shipments eastward show a large falling off in wheat, not only from the preceding week when they were unusually large because of its being the first week of lake navigation), but also of 50 per cent from the average of cline at Chicago of 312 cents for wheat, of 5 cents tion), but also of 50 per cent from the average of the four weeks ended April 26; of corn they were up to the usual average of preceding weeks, and of oats about 30 per cent less than the average. The receipts and shipments of wheat, corn and oats at the principal Western points of accumula-tion for four weeks compare as follows:

RECEIPTS. SHIPMENTS. Week ended April 19 bush. 1.679,225

Seemingly the speculation in cotton was affected Seemingly the speculation in cotton was affected neither by financial troubles nor by the extraordinary small exports. The market, however, was tregular and fluctuating—no more so than in preceding weeks—but closed from 1 to 5 points higher for the months of this crop, and from 5 to 7 points higher for the next crop. Spot cotton was dui and marked a decline 1-16 cent. The small exports were offset by equally small receipts at the ports. The statistics are as follows: The receipts at the ports list week were 15,657 bales, against 50,575 bales for the same week in 1883—which makes the total since September 1, 4,728,976 bales this; ear, against 5,711,245 bales last year. The exports of the week were 18,261 bales, against 77,474 bales for the last year, and the totals since September 1 are 3,534,686 bales for this year, against 4,244,541 bales last year.

The defeat of the Morrison tariff bill was the oc The defeat of the Morrison tariff bill was the occasion of an improved tone in the iron markets; but there was no improvement in the demand and the better feeling has relapsed into the old state of duliness with a hand-to-mouth trade at figures near to current quotations. The anthractic coal trade remains in the condition as it has been for some time, although navigation has been open for two weeks. It has been expected that at the opening of the lakes the trade would be stimulated by a large Western demand. On the other hand it is repreperted that there is some talk among the companies of continuing the restriction during the whole of this week, which was scheduled for a restriction of only the first three days.

a week ago by the Marine Bank had found its way into the other banks, and to that extent was included in their reports. The figures of the statement compare with those of the corresponding date of last year as follows: Liabilities—Deposits, increased \$26,225,100 and circulation decreased \$2,048,200; net increase in liabilities, \$24,177,000 Assets—Cash increased \$6,007,900 (specie, decrease, \$1,180,300, legal-tenders increase, \$7,188,200), and loans increased \$1,973,100; net increase in assets \$25,981,000. The surplus reserve now is \$4,455,450, against \$5,003,825 a year ago, and the percentage of the total reserve to the deposit liabilities now (26,35 per cent) is 0,29 per cent less than then.

st. 155, 150, against \$5,003, \$23 a year ago, and the percentage of the total reserve to the deposit liabilities now (26.35 per cent) is 0.29 per cent less than then.

The foreign exchanges were dull, business was light, rates were lower but close to the specie point, and closed on the basis of \$4 87\frac{1}{4} and \$4 89\frac{1}{4}\$ respectively for long and short sterling—actual rates. The domestic-exchanges rule in favor of this city, and a good deal of money is coming from the Interior. New York checks are quoted at the pisces named as follows: Savannah, 1-16\pi(4) premium; Charleston, par to \$4\$ premium; New-Orieans, \$1 50 premium for commercial and \$2 premium for bank; St. Lonis, 90 cents to \$1 premium; Boston, 5 to 10 cents discount.

The Stock Exchange markets were depressed by the events of the week, and except for a steadiness that was developed in two or three special instances there might have been more serious declines than there were. Taking the stock market as a whole the final business shows that only with a few stocks was the continued depression greater than it was in the preceding week. The declines generally were from \$4\$ to 4 per cent. The exceptions exceeding 4 per cent are as follows: Michigan Central \$4\frac{1}{4}\$. Eric \$4\frac{1}{4}\$; illinois Central \$4\frac{1}{4}\$; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 5\frac{1}{4}\$; Northwestern preferred 6; Reading 6\frac{1}{4}\$; Union Pacific 7\frac{1}{4}\$; Clereland, Columbus, Uncannat and Indianapolis 10\frac{1}{4}\$; and Eric preferred 15 per cent. The Northern Pacific system was firmlyheld all the week through and shows only small declines; the business in North Pacific preferred stock was 144,058 shares, which was the lifth stock in amount of sales and its final decline is only \$4\$, although it is \$2\frac{1}{4}\$ s per cent lower than the highest price of the week. The granger stocks, especially St. Paul resis ed the depression till lafe in the week, but yesterday they were as weak as any, but closed with some recoveries. An analysis of the various by the influences arising from the week's failures, although with Erie securities the complication of the company with Grant & Ward was the special reason in that case. The business of the week in stocks amounted to 3,064,420 shares, against 2,758,122 shares for the preceding week. The week closed with a feverish shares, against 2,758,122 shares for the preceding week. The week closed with a feverish and unsettled feeling owing to the late developments concerning the Marine Bank and Grant & Ward affairs, and there probably was little significance in yesterday's late rally in prices beyond the general closing up of "short" accounts by the traders. The bond market was in full sympathy with the share market and generally made proportionate declines whenever there was any activity. Government bonds were dull, but the bids are 4, lower for the 4s and 4½s. The feature in railroad bonds was the declines for Erie second consols (15½), Denver and Rio Grande consols (4½s), and Western extension firsts (4), and Metropolitan firsts (5). A large business was done in West Shore and Buffalo first 5s, but they ruled comparatively firm, and after an advance to 56½s closed at 53½s—only 3½ lower than a week ago. It is not settled that the June interest will not be paid on the Erie second consols; but a default will not necessarily put the company into a receivership, because three years' default must be made on the second copsols before foreclosure proceedings can be begun.

RAHLROAD EARNINGS.

RAILROAD EARNINGS. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.
 Number of miles
 1882.
 1883.

 First week in May
 4.104
 4.520

 Jan. 1 to May 7
 6.243,531
 7,093,369
 CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN. Number of miles 3,128 3,580 First week in May 5421,700 \$417,500 Jan. 1 to May 7 6,882,483 6,924,709 CHICAGO, MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL AND OMAHA. Number of niles 1,003 1,070
First week in May \$84,000 \$100.500
jee 1 to May 7 1,085,086 1,507,393 ST. LOUIS AND SAN PRANCISCO. NORTHERN PACIFIC. 672 1.701 2.588 \$139,150 \$178,145 \$323,600 1,477,018 2,176,412 3,748,200

MILWAUKER, LAKE SHORE AND WESTERN. Number of miles 275 306 First week in May \$14,510 \$17,830 Jan. 1 to May 7 288,547 307,219 ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA AND MANITOBA. CENTRAL PACIFIC. MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON. Number of miles 330 830 Month of April \$71,187 \$80,795 Jan. 1 to April 30 352,882 348,930 The following table shows the tons and percentages shipped by each of the railroads east of Chicago of flour, grain and provisions for the week ended last Saturday, in comparison with the same week of 1883 and 1882: 17,848 100 35,004 100 53,598 100 Weeks ended May 10-Flour, tons Grain, tons Provisions, tens The following were Saturday's quotations for un-Bid, Asked. M. U. Stock Trust Bos., Hart, and E. Bos., Hart. and E. old stock.
Bos., Hos. T. and West stock. Do. pref
Do. Trust bonds 5
per cent.
50 65'4 0. Cent'i River div. 14% 17 Do. Trust comes
per cent. of New Jersey
debenture. S3
Denver and Rio G.
consols. 55
Denver and itio G.
6'8. 55
Description of the consols of CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS. Boston, May 10, 138 L. N. Y. & N. Eng. 134 104 | N. Y. & N. Eng. | 134 | 1074 | 151 | 152 | 122 | 123 | 161 | 161 | 161 | 162 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS. EUROPEAN FINANCIAN WARKETS.

LONDON, May 10.—12:30 p. m.—Atlantic and Great Western First Mortrage Trustees Certificates, 30 kg do. Second Mortrage, 7kg. New Jersey Second Contols, 17k Eric, 15; New-York Central, 11; Hinds Central 127kg Fenneytvania 50; Reading, 17kg; Mexican Ordinary, 43 kg St. Paul Common, etc. 30) Redaing 17 % average at 50%d, per ounce. United 2 p. m.—Bar silver is quoted at 50%d, per ounce. United States Four Per Cent Bonds, 125%; do. Four and a Half Per Cent Bonds, 116%; Atlantic and Great Western First Mortgage Trustees Certificates, 35%; Eric Second Consols, 70%; New Jersey Central Consols, 116%; New York Central 114%; Illinois Central 127; Pennsylvania, 60% Mexican Ordinary, 44 St. Paul Compon, 83. filmost central 1217 44, St. Paul Common, S3. Paris advices quote Three Per Cent Rentes at 78 francs 97³2 continues for the account.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL. HATCH & FOOTE, BANKERS,

No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Bny and Seil U.S. Bonds, execute orders in Stocks

and Bonds for Cash and on a Margin; Interest allowed on Deposits. Desirable Investment Securities on hand. Attention given to correspondence.

MINES AND MINING.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK MINING BICHANGE. NEW-YORK, May 10, 1884. -ACTUAL HALES-Open High Low- Final a Total sales for the day 9,650

* Seller 10 at 25. † Buyer 60 days.

| Yesterday | To-day | Yesterday | To-day | To-d SUNDAY, May 11-P. M.

The mining stock market last week was dull and uninteresting. The transactions amounted only to 57,294 shares, against 129,275 shares for the preceding week. Last week the business done was principally in the low price shares. The market generally ruled weak. The Constock shares were dull but they lost nearly all of the preceding week's advance. Little was done in the Leadville shares but they were steady; Chrysolite and Iron Silver were strong at figures. The Bodies were weak; Bodie Consolidated declined from \$4.65 to \$3.75, and Standard from \$1.50 to \$1.25.

The feature in the market was the rise in Mexi-

The Sierra Nevada Mining Company has levied an assessment of \$1 per share.

The Hale and Norgross Mining Company has levied an assessment of 75 cents per share.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW-YORK, May 11. The exports of petroleum and petroleum products from all the ports of the United States in March, according to the official statement of the Washington Bureau of Statistics, just made public, show a material decrease from the same month last year. In January the exports fell heavily behind those of January, 1883, but in February there was gain of over 2,000,000 gallons and of nearly \$500,000 in values. The month of March, however, shows a loss compared with last year of 3,081,469 gallens and of \$130,884 in the value of the export. For the nine months of the fiscal; year ended on March 31, 1884, the exports of petroleum amounted to 383,711,290 gallons (\$34,979,818,) against 362,326,158 gallons (\$32,023,373,) in the previous nine months, a gain for 1884 of 21,385, 132 gailons (\$2,956,445). The first quarter of the calendar year, however, shows a decline of 5,828,675 gallons from the first three months of 1883, but the higher prices that have ruled most of the time this year have prices that have ruled most of the time this year have yielded an increase in value of \$130.884. It must be confessed that this showing is disappointing to persons who have hoped for a steady increase in our shipments abroad. In the three mouths of 1883 and 1884 the total exports of petroleum from the United States compare as follows:

| Confessed that have 10.2816 in a 213 fit of Resirond property, 70x10x in an arrival and wife to Ella J theory in the content of the states of the first increase in the content of the states of the content o

the week, and the coming speculation will probably be severely tested. The market closed unsettled and easy. The range of prices for the week was as follows: The refined market was dull but quotations were steady at 8% cents per gallon in New-York, 8% cents in Philadelphia and 8% cents in Baltimore. STATE OF TRADE. DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Buprato, N. Y., May 10.—Flour quiet and unchang d; sales 900 bbls. Wheat quiet and weak, no sales reported; Hard culuth offered \$1 15; on call, \$1 15 saked, \$1 11 bbl to arrive

193c. Bacon-Shoulders, Stc. Clear Bib Sides, 144 3815 pc. Larts-Reinod, 93-210c Butter stees Packed, 10-22c., Creamery, 25-23c. Eggs firms 11-10. Core dull; Ro, cargoes, Ordinary to Fair, Sugar quiet and uran A Sort. 7c. Pelroleum discussion, 25-25 pc. Copper-Reinod, quiet at 14c. Whiske S. 1.3-25; 10. Other stricles unchanged. Freight poor per steamer dull, Cotton 11-64d., Floor St. 22d. Roccipts—Float, 2,575 bbis: Wheat, 21,000 b ments—Wheat, 42,000 bmah., Corn. 42,000 bmah. Dush. Sansa-Wheat, 43,000 bmsh. Gyr. 331,000 bmsh. and Sansa-Wheat, 430,000 bmsh. Gyr. 331,000 cmsta-Wheat, and prices declined Sc. under early out of 42-3c. below the top prices of yesterday, rather control of the complex of the control of the complex o bush, Rye, 2,000 bush, Barley, 9,500 Flour, 17,000 bbls, Wheat, 24,000 bush, Oats, 83,000 bush, Rye, 3,500 bush

CINCENNATI. May 10 — Flour dull and drooping Family. \$4 80 285 00; Fancy, \$5 25 285 50. Wheat easier No. Red. cash, \$1 9 09 \$1 08; receipts 2.100 bush, shipments, \$6 80 28 \$6 00; receipts 2.100 bush, shipments, \$6 00 00; receipts 2.100 bush, shipments, \$6 00; receipts 2.100 bush, shipments, \$6 00; receipts 2.100 bush shipments, \$6 00; receipts, \$

1.300 head.

Milwaitker, May 10.—Flour quiet but steady, and demoralized. No 2 Milwankee, cash, 91 mg, 2 mg,

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—Plour quiet, Wes 300 inxulty for

LIVERPOOL, May 10. Provisions—Bacon—Combon dos: Long Clear Middles, 43s. 0d., Short Clea 4:s 6d. Short fiths 43s. 0d., Saculders, 3ds. per 91s for extra Indian Mess; India Mess, 55s. 7 Mess, 7:s 0d. per bb., Prime Mass, Insteru. ser folk. As los person Redined Petrolenia 6 94.27 et per gallon. Spirita of Turpentins, 294. 00; per cwt. sperm 01, 204.2245 per ton Rosin-Commen, 4s. 864. Pale, 5a.211s. Provisions-Lard, 44s. 0d. per cwt. for Pale, 5a.211s. Provisions-Lard, 44s. 0d. per cwt. for tural polarisation of the per cwt. for Cuba Centrifural polarisation 200, and 15s. 8d, 213s. 9d. for Cuba Muscowald fair relating atoms.

REAL ESTATE.

Naw-York, Saturday, May 10, 1854. The following was the only sale held at the Exe change Salesroom to-day :

BROOKLYN PROPERTY. By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 S.atory brick tenement, with lot, No 45 Emmet at, e.s., 60 ft n of Pacine at, lot 25 5250; J B Foley . 85,600

e s, 50 ft n of Pacine-st, for 25 5780; J R Foley St.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

143d-st, n s. 2446 e of 5d-ave, 187100; H L Hall and another to Annabella Howell
Spring-st, w core of Mercer-st, 71776, ½ interest; E WAKerstrom to K S Warkins et al.

Union-st, w s. to 61, 157100; Louisa Edel to Albert Harbe and wite
61st-st, N c 25 East 25x67; Chas Buck and wife to W B Rusell.

6th-ave, c s. 43 ft w of 53d-st, 21x75; F T Garrettson, executor to Wm Arras